





SIR WALTER RALEIGH

*(From the picture at Knole)*

22533

MACMILLAN'S  
HISTORY READERS.



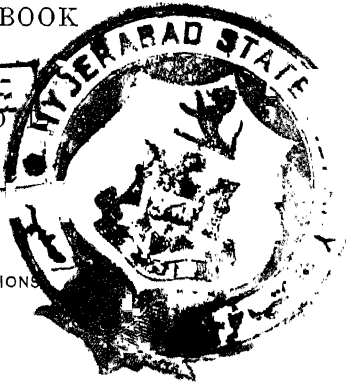
✓  
SIMPLE STORIES  
FROM ENGLISH HISTORY

578  
5

CHECKED 1988

A READING BOOK

Checked  
STANDARD  
1987



WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

MACMILLAN AND CO.  
BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON  
AND NEW YORK

1895

*All rights reserved*

Acc No.

22703

Class No

G. 28.

Book No.

284

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Hereward . . . . .	5
2. The Angry Prince . . . . .	10
3. The Faithful Page . . . . .	12
4. King John and the Abbot of Canterbury—Part I. . . . .	15
5.     ,,     ,,     ,,     Part II. . . . .	21
6. Arthur . . . . .	26
7. Robin Hood's Death . . . . .	28
8. The Bards . . . . .	32
9. The Prince and the Outlaw . . . . .	36
10. The Prince of Wales' Feathers . . . . .	41
11. Chevy-Chase—Part I. . . . .	44
12.     ,,     Part II. . . . .	48
13. Madcap Harry . . . . .	51
14. King Henry V. and the Hermit . . . . .	54
15. Sir Thomas More . . . . .	59
16. Lady Jane Grey . . . . .	64
17. The Ring . . . . .	69
18. Sir Walter Raleigh . . . . .	72
19. The Royal Oak . . . . .	78
20. The Black Hole of Calcutta . . . . .	80
21. Wolfe . . . . .	85
22. Casabianca . . . . .	88
23. Puffing Billy . . . . .	93

## 1.—Hereward

1. William the First, called the Conqueror, had a great deal of trouble to make the English take him as King.

2. Great numbers of the chief men had been killed at the battle of Hastings. Others went abroad, but some stayed in the country and formed bands who lived in the forests and marshy lands.

3. The most famous of these bands was in the marshy land about Ely and the fens generally.

4. William got his crown by force, and he only kept it by being very harsh and cruel; and in some parts of the country he hardly left an English family.

5. The brave men who were in hiding  
Ⓔ

fought whenever they could, and killed many of the Normans.

6. The Lord of Bourn had a son named Hereward who was very tall and strong and was so fond of fighting that he was sent out of the country.

7. Hereward was over the sea when some of the English who had got away told Hereward that his father was dead, and that his mother had been driven out of her home and the land given to a Norman soldier.

8. As soon as he heard this he returned to England in a great rage ; and, gathering a small band of friends together, he drove the Normans away from his old home and put back his mother.

9. This of course brought him into trouble, and he had to be always on the watch against the Normans.

10. He formed in the Isle of Ely a strong camp called the " Camp of Refuge."

11. Strong men from all parts joined Hereward, and he became strong enough to fight large parties of the Normans ; and Hereward was such a good leader that the Normans thought he won his fights by magic.

12. Hereward's men lived very snug in their camp for about five years, when William thought it was time the camp was broken up.

13. This was easier ordered than done, for hardly any one knew where it was, and there were no roads through the fens.

14. There was not water enough for boats, and the ground was not firm enough to bear horses or large bodies of men.

15. William cut trenches to drain off the water, and made a road three miles long, but Hereward gave the workmen a great deal of trouble.

16. He burst out first on one side and then on the other, and killed so many

men that the Normans became quite afraid of him.

17 The King at last agreed to engage an old woman who was supposed to be a witch to protect the soldiers.

18. She was put in a tall wooden tower which was placed at the end of the road, and the workmen began again.

19. Hereward cared no more for the witch than he did for the soldiers, and he soon finished her off; for he set fire to the reeds and burnt the tower and the witch.

20. The Normans were beaten again and again; but at last the monks of Ely, who were fond of good living and did not like their food being cut short by the soldiers and the camp men, showed the King a secret way to the camp.

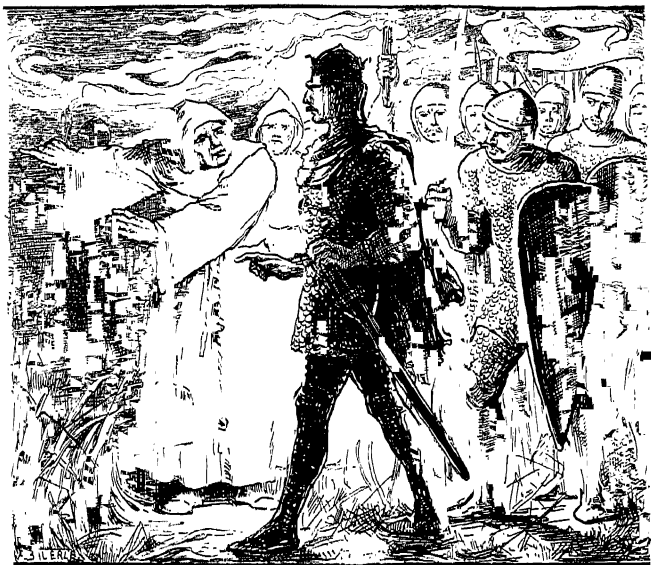
21. The Normans surprised Hereward and his men, and after a fierce fight, in which they lost a great number of men, took the camp.

22. But Hereward and some of his



best men got away along paths which the Normans could not find.

23. Some time after this Hereward had the good fortune to take prisoner



THE MONKS SHOWED THE KING A SECRET WAY TO THE CAMP.

one of William's friends, and he would not let him go until William promised to let him have his land again.

24. William was glad to do this, because he was getting old and wanted

peace in the land ; and Hereward lived to a good age, beloved by all Englishmen as a hero.

## 2.—The Angry Prince

1. William the First had three sons—Robert, William, and Henry.

2. Robert was bold, unruly, and had a very bad temper.

3. William was much disliked, for he was very sly and mean ; but Henry was a quiet boy, very fond of study.

4. One day the three boys were playing together in the castle yard, when William and Henry threw a can of water over Robert.

5. Robert flew into a great passion and drew his sword.

6. This was a serious matter, and the King was angry and scolded Robert severely.

7. The Prince ran away and tried to

gain some part of the country for himself.

8. In those days soldiers used to wear coats of iron, and helmets which



WILLIAM AND HENRY THREW A CAN OF WATER OVER ROBIN.

had flaps which so much covered the face that it was difficult to recognise any one who wore them.

9. In one of the fights which took place Robert and his father met without knowing each other.

10. The young man soon overcame the old soldier, knocked him down, and was going to stab him, when, his helmet slipping off, Robert saw it was his father.

11. Robert knelt down and asked his father to forgive him, but William left the crown to his younger sons, and Robert passed his last years in prison.

### 3.—The Faithful Page

1. Richard the First was so brave that he was generally called the Lion Heart.

2. One of his wars was in the Holy Land, where he won so many battles and did such great deeds that his fame spread all over Europe.

3. After a time he had to return to England, and started on his journey with but few servants.

4. He was taken prisoner by the Duke of Austria, who was a very hard-

hearted man, and who hated Richard because of his success.

5. The vile Duke put Richard in a dark room in a castle built in a large forest so that no one should find out where he was.

6. Richard had a little page who was not with him when he was taken prisoner, and he set out in search of his master.

7. He was a good singer and harper, and as he wandered about Germany he sang some of the songs which his master loved, hoping that if Richard heard him, he would sing also and so let him know where he was.

8. After many weary travels he got to the castle where the King was shut up.

9. He sang the first verse of the King's favourite song and then waited.

10. He was greatly pleased when he heard the second verse being sung by a voice he loved so well.

11. Blondel hastened away and spread

the news, which caused a great outcry all over Europe.

12. Though every one cried shame on



HE SANG THE FIRST VERSE OF THE KING'S FAVOURITE SONG.

the Duke for his treatment of the brave soldier of the Cross, he would not let Richard go without a large ransom.

13. The people in England, after a great deal of trouble, got the money, and he was let go.

14. It was well that Richard travelled fast, for he had hardly gone when the Duke sent soldiers after him to bring him back.

15. But the greedy, disgraced Duke was disappointed ; for his soldiers came back, having reached the sea-shore just in time to see Richard's ship going off to England.

#### 4.—King John and the Abbot of Canterbury—Part I.

1. An ancient story I'll tell you anon,  
Of a notable prince that was called  
King John ;  
And he ruled England with main  
and with might,  
For he did great wrong, and main-  
tain'd little right.

2. And I'll tell you a story, a story so  
merry,  
Concerning the Abbot of Canter-  
bury ;

How for his housekeeping and high  
renown,  
They rode post for him to fair  
London town.

3. A hundred men, the King did hear  
say,  
The Abbot kept in his house every  
day ;  
And fifty gold chains, without any  
doubt,  
In velvet coats waited the Abbot  
about.

4. “ How now, father Abbot, I hear it  
of thee,  
Thou keepest a far better house  
than me ;  
And for thy housekeeping and high  
renown,  
I fear thou work'st treason against  
my crown.

5. “ Yes, yes, father Abbot, thy fault it  
is high,



\ And now for the same thou needest  
     must die ;  
 For except thou canst answer me  
     questions three,  
 Thy head shall be smitten from thy  
     bodie.

6. “ And first,” quoth the King, “ when  
     I’m in this stead,  
 With my crown of gold so fair on  
     my head,  
 Among all my liege-men so noble of  
     birth,  
 Thou must tell me to one penny  
     what I am worth.

7. “ Secondly, tell me, without any  
     doubt,  
 How soon I may ride the whole  
     world about.  
 And at the third question thou must  
     not shrink,  
 But tell me here truly what I do  
     think.”

8. "O these are hard questions for my  
shallow wit,  
Nor I cannot answer your grace  
as yet ;



"I'LL DO MY ENDEAVOUR TO ANSWER YOUR GRACE."

But if you will give me but three  
weeks' space,  
I'll do my endeavour to answer  
your grace."

9. "Now three weeks' space to thee  
 will I give,  
 And that is the longest time thou  
 hast to live ;  
 For if thou dost not answer my  
 questions three,  
 Thy lands and thy livings are forfeit  
 to me."

10. Away rode the Abbot, all sad at  
 the word,  
 And he rode to Cambridge and  
 Oxenford ;  
 But never a doctor there was so  
 wise  
 That could with his learning an  
 answer devise.

11. Then home rode the Abbot of  
 comfort so cold,  
 And he met his shepherd a-going to  
 fold ;  
 "How now, my Lord Abbot, you  
 are welcome home ;

What news do you bring us from  
good King John ? ”

12. “ Sad news, sad news, shepherd, I  
must give,  
That I have but three days more to  
live ;  
For if I do not answer him questions  
three,  
My head will be smitten from my  
bodie.

13. “ The first is to tell him there in  
that stead,  
With his crown of gold so fair on  
his head,  
Among all his liege-men so noble of  
birth,  
To within one penny of what he is  
worth.

14. “ The second, to tell him, without  
any doubt,  
How soon he may ride the whole  
world about ;

And at the third question I must  
not shrink,  
But tell him there truly what he  
does think."

### 5.—King John and the Abbot of Canterbury—Part II.

1. "Now cheer up, Sir Abbot, did you  
never hear yet  
That a fool he may learn a wise  
man wit?  
Lend me horse, and serving-men,  
and your apparel  
And I'll ride to London to answer  
your quarrel.
2. "Nay, frown not, if it hath been  
told unto me,  
I am like your lordship as ever  
may be ;  
And if you will but lend me your  
gown,  
There is none shall know us in fair  
London town."

3. "Now horses and serving-men thou  
shalt have,  
With sumptuous array most gallant  
and brave,



"NAY, FROWN NOT."

- With crozier, and mitre, and rochet,  
and cope,  
Fit to appear 'fore our father, the  
Pope."
4. "Now welcome, Sir Abbot," the  
King he did say,  
"'Tis well thou'rt come back to keep  
thy day ;

For and if thou canst answer my  
questions three,  
Thy life and thy living both saved  
shall be.

5. "And first, when thou seest me  
here in this stead,  
With my crown of gold so fair on  
my head,  
Among all my liege-men so noble of  
birth,  
Tell me to one penny what I am  
worth."

6. "For thirty pence our Saviour was  
sold  
Among the false Jews, as I have  
been told;  
And twenty-nine is the worth of  
thee,  
For I think thou art one penny  
worser than He."

7. The King he laughed, and swore by  
St. Bittel,

“I did not think I had been worth  
so little !

Now secondly, tell me, without any  
doubt,

How soon I may ride this whole  
world about.”

8. “You must rise with the sun, and  
ride with the same,

Until the next morning he riseth  
again ;

And then your grace need not make  
any doubt

But in twenty-four hours you'll ride  
it about.”

9. The King he laughed, and swore by  
St. Jone,

“I did not think it could be gone  
so soon.

Now from the third question thou  
must not shrink,

But tell me here truly what I do  
think.”



10. Yea, that I shall do, and make your  
 grace merry ;  
 You think I'm the Abbot of Canter-  
 bury ;  
 But I'm his poor shepherd, as plain  
 you may see,  
 That am come to beg pardon for  
 him and for me."
11. The King he laughed, and swore by  
 the mass,  
 "I'll make thee Lord Abbot this  
 day in his place."  
 "Nay, nay, my liege, be not in such  
 speed,  
 For alack, I can neither write nor  
 read."
12. "Four nobles a-week, then, I will  
 give thee,  
 For this merry jest thou hast shown  
 unto me ;  
 And tell the old Abbot, when thou  
 comest home,

Thou hast brought him a pardon  
from good King John."

## 6.—Arthur

1. The story of Arthur is a very sad one.

2. He was the nephew of Richard, and on his death should have been King.

3. But his uncle John, who was a very cruel man, made himself King and shut up Arthur in prison.

4. The keeper of the prison was named Hubert, and got his place by promising to kill Arthur.

5. When the King's order came for Arthur's death, Hubert could not bring himself to murder the innocent boy.

6. He said the boy could do no harm if his eyes were put out, and he got two men who were willing to do the cruel deed.

7. When the men were taken into the room with their irons, Arthur was so

frightened at their wicked faces that he  
prayed Hubert to do the deed himself,  
but not let him be touched by the men.



ARTHUR BEGGED VERY HARD.

8. At last Hubert sent the men out  
and told the poor little boy that his eyes  
were to be put out by order of the King.

9. Arthur begged very hard, and  
reminded Hubert how he had watched  
over him when he was sick.

10. Hubert could not bear the kind words of the little fellow, and when he remembered the great pain he had felt when he got a small piece of straw in his eye, and the Prince asked him to kill him outright, he broke down altogether.

11. He promised the Prince he would take care of him, and left him so as to plan some way of escape.

12. The little boy after a time got afraid that the evil-looking men would come back, and tried to get out of his room to hide himself.

13. He got out of the window, but fell and was killed.

### 7.—Robin Hood's Death

1. When Robin Hood and Little John  
Went o'er yon bank of broom,  
Said Robin Hood to Little John,  
“We have shot for many a pound.
2. “But I am not able to shoot one  
shot more,

•     My arrows will not flee,  
But I have a cousin who lives down  
        there,  
        Please Heaven, she will bleed  
        me.”

3. And when that he came to fair  
        Kirkley Hall,  
        He knocked all at the ring,  
But none was so ready as his cousin  
        herself  
        For to let bold Robin in.

4. “Will you please sit down, cousin  
        Robin,” she said,  
        “And drink some beer with me?”  
“No, I will neither eat nor drink  
        Till I am blooded by thee.”

5. She blooded him in the vein of the  
        arm,  
        And lock'd him up in the room,  
•     There did he bleed all the livelong  
        day     ,  
        Until the next day at noon.

6. He then bethought him of his bugle  
    horn,  
    Which hung low down to his knee,  
He set his horn unto his mouth  
    And blew out weak blasts three.
7. Then Little John, when hearing him,  
    As he sat under the tree :  
    “I fear my master is nearly dead,  
    He blows so wearily.”
8. Then Little John to Kirkley is gone,  
    As fast as he can flee,  
But when he came to Kirkley Hall,  
    He broke locks two or three.
9. Until he came bold Robin to,  
    Then he fell on his knee,  
    “A boon ! a boon !” cries Little  
    John,  
    “Master, I beg of thee.”
10. “What is that boon,” quoth Robin  
    Hood,  
    “Little John, thou beggest of me?”

“It is to burn fair Kirkley Hall  
And all their nunnery !”

11. “Now nay, now nay,” quoth Robin  
Hood,



“GIVE ME MY BENT BOW IN MY HAND, AND A BROAD ARROW.”

“That boon I’ll not grant thee ;  
I never hurt a woman in all my  
life,  
Nor man in woman’s company.

12. "I never hurt fair maid in all my  
time,  
Nor at my end shall it be ;  
But give me my bent bow in my  
hand,  
And a broad arrow I'll let flee ;  
And where this arrow is taken up,  
There shall my grave digged be.
13. "Let me have length and breadth  
enough,  
With a green sod under my head,  
That they may say when I am dead,  
'Here lies bold Robin Hood.'"

### 8.—The Bards

1. Before Edward the Third's reign  
Wales was a separate country with a  
King of its own.

2. But Edward made war on the  
Welsh, and the King was beaten and  
killed in the battle.

3. Though their Prince was dead, the



Welsh people would not give in to Edward.

4. In those days it was hardly possible to get into some parts of Wales, and bands of the Welsh hid among the hills and, whenever they could, fell on parties of Englishmen and killed as many as they could.

5. The spirit of the people was kept up by the Bards, who told stories and sang of the old Welsh heroes.

6. These Bards played well on the harp, and were such clever singers and verse-makers that they made the people think there were no men as good or brave as the Welsh Kings, and willing to die rather than submit to an English King.

7. Edward at last ordered his soldiers to hunt down and kill every Bard they could find.

8. The poor Bards, who only did what was right in defending their homes, were hunted into the woods and hills, and in a

little time were all killed but one who lived on the top of a high rock where the soldiers could not get at him.



THE BARD STOOD ON THE TOP OF THE ROCK AND SANG A STRANGE SONG.

9. The lonely Bard grew weary of his life, and one day, as Edward and his army, were marching along by the side of the river, the Bard stood on the top of the

rock and sang a strange song in which he foretold all sorts of evils that would come on Edward for his cruelty.

10. The soldiers were very angry, and tried to get up the rock to kill the Bard.

11. But the old singer, having finished his song, cursed Edward and his soldiers, and then flung himself down the rock into the river.

12. He was never heard or seen again, and though in him the last of the Bards died, the people would not give way, and said they would not have a Prince who was not born in Wales or who could speak English.

13. When Edward heard of this he called all their leaders to meet him and said: "If I give you a prince born in Wales, and who cannot speak English, will you obey him?" They cried out that they would.

14. Then the King took his little son, who was only a few days old, and showing him to the people, said: "Here is

your Prince, for he was born in Wales and cannot speak a word of English."

15. The people were tricked, but they kept their word, and ever since the eldest son of the King of England is called the Prince of Wales.

### 9.—The Prince and the Outlaw

1. Oh, it was our gallant Prince Edward,  
Rode forth into Alton wood ;  
His plume was white, his sword was  
bright,  
His heart was brave and good ;  
He saw the sunlight through the trees,  
Checkering the grassy earth,  
He felt the breath of the summer's  
breeze,  
And his spirit was full of mirth.
2. It was there he met with a stranger  
knight,  
With disdain upon his face ;  
His mail was worn, and his eye spake  
scorn,

And full stately was his pace.

“Now who art thou, of the darksome  
brow,

Who wanderest here so free?”

“Oh! I’m one will walk the green  
green wood,

Nor ever ask leave of thee!”

3. “How now, thou churl!” quoth the  
angry Prince,

“Ask pardon on thy knee;

I am England’s heir, of my wrath  
beware,

Or ill shall it fare with thee.”

“Art thou England’s heir?” quoth the  
outlaw bold,

“Well, if thy words be true,

I see not why such a knight as I  
Should fear for such as you.

4. “I am Adam de Gordon, a noble free,  
Perchance thou hast heard my  
name?”

“I have heard it, I trow,” quoth the  
Prince, “and thou

Art a traitor of blackest fame—  
Yield thou to me!" But the outlaw  
cried,

"Now, if thou knowest not fear,  
Out with thy sword! by a good  
knight's word  
I will give thee better here."

5. "Come on!" cried that Prince of  
dauntless heart,

"Yet, pause, while I alight,  
For I never will play the craven's part,  
At odds with thee to fight."

He sprang from his steed, he drew his  
blade,

And a terrible fray began ;  
The very first stroke that Prince  
Edward made,  
Blood from the Gordon ran.

6. The Gordon is pale, and his strength  
doth fail,

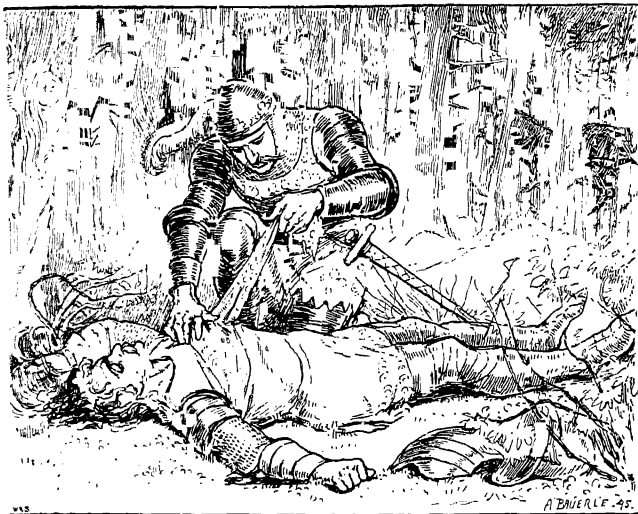
And his blood is ebbing fast,  
But the spirit so high, in his flashing  
eye

Is dauntless to the last.  
He hath struck the Prince on the  
    mailed breast,  
    But the Prince laughed scornfully :  
“ Oh, was it the wood breeze stirred  
    my vest,  
    Or a leaf from yonder tree ? ”

7. There is bitter grief in the Gordon's  
    eye,  
    For he feels his strength depart ;  
It is not that he fears to die—  
    To be conquered grieves his heart.  
He sinks, like a gallant ship o'er-  
    thrown  
    By the blast and the driving surf ;  
“ I yield me not ” is his last faint tone  
    As he falls on the trampled turf.

8. The Prince was proud as a reinless  
    steed,—  
    Pride is an evil thing,—  
But the heart he bore was a heart  
    indeed,  
    Right worthy of a King !

He sheathed his blade, he sprang to aid,  
The Gordon as he lay :  
“ Rise up ! ” he cried, “ my valorous foe,  
Thou hast borne thee well to-day.”



WITH HIS SCARF HE BOUND EACH GAPING WOUND.

9. He kneeled by his side, he hath  
    staunched the tide  
Of the life-blood flowing free ;  
With his scarf he bound each gaping  
    wound,  
And he soothed their agony.



He lifted the Gordon on his steed,  
Himself he held the rein ;  
“ I hold thee,” he said, “ for a knight  
indeed,  
And I give thee thy life again.”

### 10.—The Prince of Wales' Feathers

1. In the olden times the chief soldiers wore so much armour that it was hardly possible to tell one man from another.

2. Each knight chose some figure, which was put on his shield, armour, or flag, with some form of words, which served as a mark.

3. The three ostrich feathers which are the badge of the Prince of Wales were first chosen after a great battle in France some five hundred years ago.

4. Edward the Third was trying to get the Crown of France as well as England, and he had with him a very brave, though not very large army, and

his son, the Black Prince as he was called.

5. The Prince was but sixteen, yet he acted as leader in the fight, his father watching the battle from a hill near.

6. In the midst of the fight the King was asked to send help to his son, who was in great danger ; but he simply asked, "Is my son dead or wounded?"

7. "Neither," said the soldier who had come to the King.

8. "Then," replied the King, "let the boy win the day himself."

9. In the French army one of the leaders was the King of Bohemia, who, though blind, was very eager to join in the fight.

10. Two of his knights fastened their horses to his and forced their way into the front of the fight.

11. But after a few strokes the poor old King was killed with the knights who had done as they were told.

12. After the battle the bodies were

found, and near them the banner of the King, on which was painted three large ostrich feathers with the two German words which mean "I serve."



THE BLACK PRINCE SHOWED HIS FATHER THE BANNER.

13. The Black Prince showed his father the banner, and the King said, "My son, let this badge and motto be

yours in memory of the victory which you won this day."

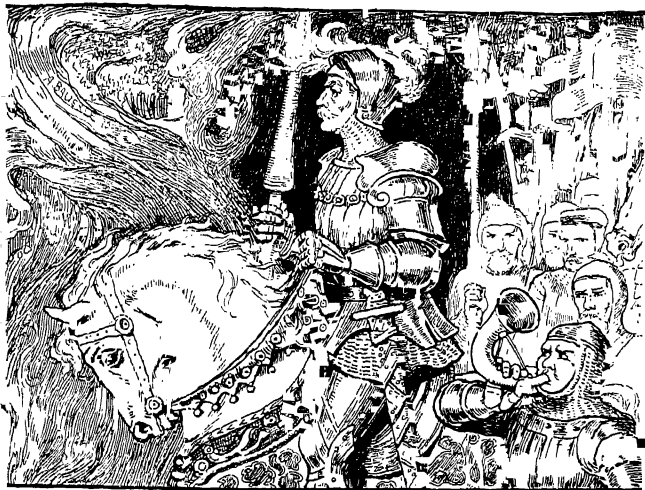
14. "I shall wear the motto," replied the Prince, "to remind me that I serve my King and country."

### 11.—Chevy-Chase—Part I.

1. The stout Earl of Northumberland,  
A vow he did once make,  
His pleasure in the Scottish woods  
Three summer days to take,
2. The chiefest harts in Chevy-Chase  
To kill and bear away.  
These tidings to Earl Douglas came,  
In Scotland where he lay,
3. Who sent Earl Percy present word  
He would prevent his sport.  
The English Earl, not fearing that,  
Did to the woods resort
4. With fifteen hundred bowmen bold,  
All chosen men of might,

Who knew full well in time of need  
To aim their shafts aright.

5. The hounds ran swiftly through the  
woods,



THE STOUT EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The nimble deer to take,  
That with their cries the hills and  
dales

An echo shrill did make.

6. Lord Percy to the quarry went  
To view the slaughtered deer ;

Quoth he, "Earl Douglas promised  
This day to meet me here.

7. "But if I thought he would not come,  
No longer would I stay."

With that, a brave young gentleman  
Thus to the Earl did say :

8. "Lo, yonder doth Earl Douglas come,  
His men in armour bright,  
Full twenty hundred Scottish spears  
All marching in our sight.

9. Earl Douglas on his milk-white steed,  
Most like a baron bold,  
Rode foremost of his company,  
Whose armour shone like gold.

10. "Show me," said he, "whose men  
you be  
That hunt so boldly here,  
That, without my consent, do chase  
And kill my fallow deer."

11. The man that first did answer make  
Was noble Percy, he,

Who said, "We list not to declare,  
Nor show whose men we be."

12. Our English archers bent their bows,  
Their hearts were good and true ;  
At the first flight of arrows sent,  
Full three-score Scots they slew.

13. Yet bides Earl Douglas on the bent,  
As chieftain stout and good,  
As valiant captain, all unmoved,  
The shock he firmly stood.

14. Throughout the English archery  
They dealt full many a wound ;  
But still our valiant Englishmen  
All firmly kept their ground,

15. And throwing straight their bows  
away,  
They grasp'd their swords so  
bright,  
And now sharp blows in heavy  
showers  
On shields and helmets light.

## 12.—Chevy-Chase—Part II.

1. At last these two stout Earls did  
meet  
Like captains of great might,
- 



AT LAST THESE TWO STOUT EARLS DID MEET.

- Like lions moved, they laid on load  
And made a cruel fight.
2. "Yield thee, Lord Percy," Douglas  
said ;



“In faith I will thee bring,  
Where thou shalt high advancèd be  
By James our Scottish king.

3. “Thy ransom I will freely give,  
And thus report of thee :  
Thou art the most courageous knight  
That ever I did see.”

4. “No, Douglas,” quoth Earl Percy  
then,  
“Thy proffer I do scorn ;  
I will not yield to any Scot  
That ever yet was born.”

5. With that there came an arrow keen  
Out of an English bow,  
Which struck Earl Douglas to the  
heart,  
A deep and deadly blow.

6. A knight among the Scots there was  
Who saw Earl Douglas die,  
Who straight in wrath did vow  
revenge,  
Upon the Earl Percy.

7. Sir Hugh Montgomery was he called;  
Who with a spear most bright,  
Well mounted on a gallant steed,  
Ran fiercely through the fight,
8. And passed the English archers all  
Without or dread or fear,  
And through Earl Percy's body then  
He thrust his hateful spear.
9. So thus did both these nobles die,  
Whose courage none could stain.  
An English archer then perceived  
The noble Earl was slain
10. He had a bow bent in his hand,  
Made of a trusty tree ;  
An arrow of a cloth-yard long  
Up to the head drew he :
11. Against Sir Hugh Montgomery,  
So right the shaft he set,  
The gray goose wing that was,  
thereon  
In his heart's blood was wet.

12. This fight did last from break of day  
Till setting of the sun,  
For when they rang the evening bell  
The battle scarce was done.
13. Of fifteen hundred Englishmen  
Went home but fifty-three  
The rest were slain in Chevy-Chase  
Under the greenwood tree.

### 13.—Madcap Harry

1. King Henry the Fourth had a son who was so fond of games and so free with everybody that he was called Harry the Madcap.

2. He was a noisy fellow, and very fond of going out at night into the streets in disguise.

3. One of his friends was a big, fat, good-humoured man called Sir John Falstaff.

4. He was a merry fellow, and at the bottom of many of the Prince's wild pranks.

5. One night as they were together singing and making all sorts of noises as they drank, Sir John proposed that they should go out and rob some people whom he knew were coming from Rochester to London with a great deal of money.

6. The Prince thought this a very good joke, and agreed to go.

7. They met the travellers, and having robbed them went to a tavern and got a good supper with a great deal of wine.

8. But the people who had lost their money went to the Sheriff and asked for his help in taking the thieves.

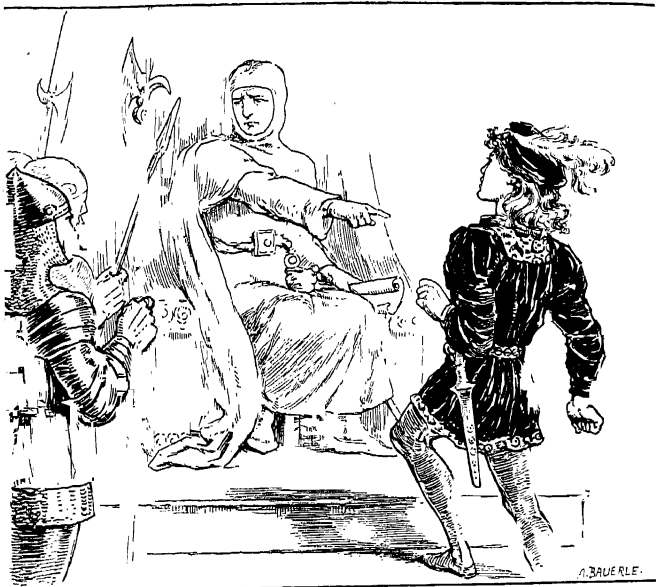
9. The Sheriff's party soon got into the tavern, but were surprised and frightened to see the Prince of Wales having his supper with the party of supposed robbers.

10. But some of the travellers knew the big Falstaff and some others of the party, and the Sheriff took the whole gang before a judge.

11. The Judge ordered the whole party except the Prince to be put in jail.

12. This made Harry so angry that he gave the Judge a box on the ear.

13. The Judge then did his duty and



THE JUDGE THEN DID HIS DUTY AND SENT THE PRINCE TO JAIL.

sent the Prince to jail with the rest, and he had no food all night.

14. Early the next morning the good, just Judge went to the King and told him the whole story.

15. The King was very pleased at what had been done, and the Prince begged the Judge's pardon for his bad conduct in court.

16. When the Prince became King he would not have Falstaff and the rest near him, but he made the brave Judge Lord Chief Justice of England, saying: "Since you were so honest as to put the law in force against me, I am sure you will always use it to protect the people."

#### 14.—King Henry V. and the Hermit

1. He passed unquestioned through the  
camp ;

Their heads the soldiers bent  
In silent reverence, or begged  
A blessing as he went ;  
And so the Hermit passed along,  
And reached the royal tent.

2. King Henry sat in his tent alone :  
The map before him lay :

Fresh conquests he was planning  
there  
To grace the future day.



KING HENRY V. AND THE HERMIT.

3. King Henry lifted up his eyes  
The intruder to behold.  
With reverence he the Hermit saw,  
For the holy man was old ;

His look was gentle as a saint's,  
And yet his eye was bold.

4. "Repent thee, Henry, of the wrongs  
Which thou hast done this land !

O King, repent in time, for know  
The judgment is at hand !

5. "I have passed forty years of peace  
Beside the river Blaise ;  
But what a weight of woe hast thou  
Laid on my latter days !

6. "I used to see along the stream  
The white sail gliding down,  
That wafted food in better times  
To yonder peaceful town.

7. "Henry ! I never now behold  
The white sail gliding down :  
Famine, Disease, and Death, and  
Thou  
Destroy that wretched town.

8. "I used to hear the traveller's voice  
As here he passed along,



Or maiden as she loitered home  
Singing her even-song.

9. No traveller's voice may now be  
heard ;

In fear he hastens by ;  
But I have heard the village maid  
In vain for succour cry.

10. "I used to hear the youths row  
down,

And watch the dripping oar,  
As pleasantly their viol's tones  
Came softened to the shore.

11. "King Henry ! many a blackened  
corpse

I now see floating down !  
Thou man of blood ! repent in time,  
And leave this leaguered town."

12. "I shall go on," King Henry cried,

"And conquer this good land :  
Seest thou not, Hermit, that the  
Lord  
Hath given it to my hand?"

13. The Hermit heard King Henry  
    speak,  
    And angrily looked down ;  
His face was gentle, but for that  
    More solemn was his frown.
14. “What if no miracle from Heaven  
    The murderer’s arm control ?  
Think you for that the weight of  
    blood  
    Lies lighter on his soul ?
15. “Thou Conqueror King, repent in  
    time,  
    Or dread the coming woe !  
For, Henry, thou hast heard the  
    threat  
    And soon shalt feel the blow !”
16. King Henry forced a careless smile  
    As the Hermit went his way,  
But Henry soon remembered him  
    Upon his dying day.

### 15.—Sir Thomas More

1. About the time that the two little Princes were murdered in the Tower there was living a little boy of about seven.

2. He was a kind, good-natured little fellow, fond of animals, and always saying funny and clever things.

3. His father was one of the judges of the land, and had to see that people who broke the laws were punished. He was very glad to see his little son such a bright boy, and thought to himself, "He shall serve the King some day."

4. At that time the King's chief minister was an old man who had seen a great many changes, and who had been a true friend to the King when he had been many times in danger of his life.

5. As the boy grew up his father sent him to live at the house of this old

minister of the King, to learn by watching what was done, and by helping the old man, how the business of the King ought to be done.

6. As the old man was, next to the King, the most important man in the country, a great many others of the chief men and women were often coming to the house.

7. The boy was fond of hearing them talk, and stored up very much of what he heard for use in after life. The old minister grew very fond of the merry, kind-hearted, and sharp little boy, and often said, "Whoever may live to see it, that boy will become a great man."

8. Thomas was sent to the chief schools of the country, and learned eagerly, making a great many friends.

9. On becoming a man, Thomas More made up his mind to use all his knowledge for the good of his country.

10. He became one of the men who make our laws; and when the King

wished to make the people pay more money than was right, young Thomas was not afraid to speak against it.

11. He was one of the best speakers of his day, and helped many poor people to get out of trouble. At Chelsea he had a home which he thought the best place in all the world, for there were his little children and their mother.

12. He often used to bring his friends home to show them his children, and their rabbits and pet monkey. King Henry himself would come sometimes and walk with Thomas up and down the nice garden that he had. When he had to be away from home, he would send nice little letters to his children.

13. The King was very fond of Thomas, and made him one of the highest men in England. But soon the King became tired of his wife, and wanted to make some changes which More thought were wrong.

14. He felt he could not do as the

King wanted, and so gave up the work he was doing for the King. But King Henry wanted every man to swear that what he had done was right, and was cruel enough to put to death many who would not do this.

15. More was brought up before the court, and many of his friends tried hard to get him to swear in order to save his life.

16. But More said, "I must do what I believe to be right." His enemies were now very cruel, and said all sorts of wicked and untrue things about him, and would hardly let him speak to show them to be false.

17. He was kept in the Tower of London for more than a year, and treated so badly that when he was brought out to be put to death his hair had turned quite white, and he was so weak that he had to walk with a stick.

18. His daughter Margaret rushed through the crowd of soldiers that were

round him, and hung round his neck weeping, begging him to swear as the King wished. To say "No" to the



MARGARET RUSHED THROUGH THE CROWD OF SOLDIERS AND HUNG  
ROUND HIS NECK

daughter that he loved was worse to the father than death, but he said kindly, "I cannot do that."

19. When he came to the place where

his head was to be cut off, he spoke cheerfully to his friends around, and said to the headsman, "Friend, you are going to do me the greatest kindness that any man can, for you will open the door to the great life after this one."

20. The axe fell, and good Sir Thomas More was dead. His head was fixed on a spike on London Bridge, but the brave daughter came and stole it away. She kept it until she herself died, when it was buried with her.

### 16.—Lady Jane Grey

1. If we pass under the gateway in the Tower of London where the little Princes were killed, we shall soon come to the strong square tower which William the Conqueror built. It stands right away from the other buildings.

2. We shall see a little chapel where the people who lived in the tower used to go.



3. Near this chapel, on the left hand, is a little tower in the wall that goes all round the court.

4. Up some dark stairs there is a room with many corners. We can see that some people have been carving their names in the stone, and sometimes little verses as well.

5. These names were all cut by the poor people who were locked up in this room long ago.

6. Many of them were only taken out to walk to a place outside the moat, where they were killed.

7. There on the wall is one name carved very plain. JANE. Was it a lady then that was shut up in this room?

8. There was a great Duke who made up his mind that his son should be King of England. The King was a very weakly lad, not at all likely to live, and when he died his sister Mary would be Queen.

9. But the boy King had a cousin

called Jane: a very beautiful, clever, and good girl.

10. The great Duke thought, "If this Lady Jane marries my son, we will put Mary into prison, and then they can be King and Queen of England."

11. They were married, and soon after the boy King died.

12. Then the great Duke sent criers all over London to tell the people that Lady Jane was their Queen. He showed the people a letter which the King had written saying that he would like his cousin Jane to be Queen.

13. In those days all the Kings and Queens used to live at the Tower for the first few days of their reign for safety.

14. For nine days Lady Jane lived in the Tower as Queen of England, but she was not happy.

15. She did not want to be Queen, because she knew she had no right to be. She was very fond of reading, and longed

to live the same quiet happy life which she had done before.

16. All this time her cousin Mary had been getting men to help her to become Queen instead of Jane.

17. She soon got a good many soldiers, and they marched to London. Then they went to the Tower and told Lady Jane that she was not a Queen any longer, and they must lock her up in the Tower, and her young husband was put in this room where all the names are carved.

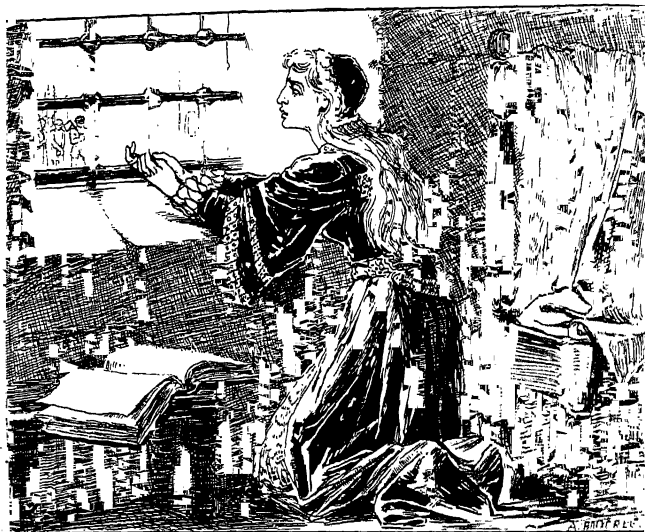
18. They stayed in the Tower until some one tried to drive Mary away. Then she was afraid, and believed that Lady Jane and her husband had caused it.

19. But though they had not, Queen Mary made up her mind to put them to death.

20. The husband went first to the place of death, and Jane from her window saw him being led away by the soldiers.

21. Very soon they came back for

Jane, and so she knew her husband was dead. She was led along under the gateway of the Bloody Tower, and through



JANE SAW HIM BEING LED AWAY.

the other gates, until she reached the street.

22. Crowds of people had come to see her die, but she walked bravely and quietly up the steps to the platform and, said to the people, "I am sorry they made me Queen. I never wished to be."

23. With one blow of the sharp axe poor Jane was dead.

24. It was Lady Jane's husband who cut the name, for he was always thinking of her while he was shut up in that dreary room.

### 17.—The Ring

1. Amongst the young noblemen who were at the court of Queen Elizabeth, one of her greatest favourites was the Earl of Essex.

2. He was not only young and handsome, but clever and agreeable.

3. The young Earl was soon spoiled by the Queen's favour and his good fortune generally, and became proud and masterful.

4. After a little time he behaved so badly that there were many serious quarrels between him and the Queen.

5. Generally these quarrels were soon made up, and once the Queen was in such good humour with her favourite

that she gave him a beautiful ring and told him to keep it carefully, and if at any time he sent it to her, no matter



SHE GAVE HIM A BEAUTIFUL RING.

what he had done, she would forgive him.

6. Some time afterwards Lord Essex thought the Queen had slighted him, and in a great temper he began a riot.

7. For this he was tried, found guilty, and his head was to be cut off.

8. The Queen waited day after day, hoping to receive the ring, but it never came.

9. At last the Queen lost patience, and as she thought Essex did not care for her and was too proud, she gave orders for his death, and he was beheaded.

10. The Queen was angry, but she became very sad when Essex was dead, and almost mad when she knew the truth.

11. Essex had sent the ring by the Countess of Nottingham, who was a relation.

12. But her husband was an enemy of Essex, and would not allow her to go to the Queen, say anything about the ring, or return it to Essex.

13. Some time afterwards Lady Nottingham, being near her death, sent to the Queen asking her to come

and see her, as she wished to tell her something before she died.

14. When the Queen got to her bedside Lady Nottingham gave the ring to Queen and told her the whole story.

15. Elizabeth was very angry, and burst out: "God may forgive you, but I never can."

16. She never seemed to recover from the shock, and died full of sorrow for her pride and cruelty.

### 18.—Sir Walter Raleigh

1. Down in the west of England is a fine old town called Bideford.

2. A broad river runs swiftly by the town to the sea. Along its banks is an open flat space called a quay, where ships can come up and goods can be taken out or put into them.

3. If you had been living at Bideford three hundred years ago you would often have seen playing about on the quay a



tall, handsome, bright-eyed boy, who seemed to be at home everywhere.

4. The sailors were very fond of having him about, because he was so quick and good-natured.

5. Little Walter Raleigh wanted to be a sailor, and could not be kept away from the ships.

6. He grew up to become one of the greatest sailors of the times, and fought bravely for the Queen against her enemy the King of Spain.

7. Queen Elizabeth was always very quick to see who were the best men, and liked to have them near her. She would walk in her grounds with them and talk to them.

8. One day Sir Walter and many other gentlemen were walking with the Queen in her grounds after a heavy shower of rain.

9. The Queen was dressed in very beautiful robes. There was a muddy pool right in front of her, and she stopped.

10. Sir Walter took off his splendid cloak and laid it down on the mud. The Queen was very pleased. She stepped



SIR WALTER TOOK OFF HIS SPLENDID CLOAK AND LAID IT  
DOWN ON THE MUD.

lightly over the cloak, and thought to herself, "I will give him some work to do for me, and he shall be as great as any man in my palace."

11. He sailed to America, which was

then nearly covered with great forests in which the Red Indians lived. He took over with him a good many English people who could find no work to do at home, and thought they would like to cut down the trees, sow and reap, and build towns in the new country of America.

12. But they treated the Red Indians badly, and drove them away from their lands.

13. The Indians were always fighting with the newcomers, and at last things got so bad that all the English who had not been killed by the Indians or starved were glad to come back to England again.

14. But Sir Walter brought home two things which had never been seen in England before. One was the potato, and the other was the dried leaf—tobacco—which the Indians smoked in their long pipes.

15. It took a long time for Sir Walter

to get people to eat potatoes. He had a house and many fields in Ireland, and planted them there.

16. One day Sir Walter's servant saw a cloud of smoke coming from his master's mouth. He at once thought him to be on fire, and taking a bucket of water, dashed it over Sir Walter's head.

17. He laughed afterwards at the odd mistake the servant had made, for he was only smoking a pipe !

18. When Queen Elizabeth died, the son of poor Mary Queen of Scots became King James of England.

19. He did not like Sir Walter, and listened to all the lies his enemies told about him.

20. He put Sir Walter in the Tower of London, and told him that he must die. But the people of England begged King James not to kill him, so he let him live in the Tower. His wife came to live there with him, and he had a little garden there of which he was very fond,

and a shed where he made a great many curious things.

21. At last he told King James that if he let him out he would go to America and bring back lots of gold. The King wanted money, and let Sir Walter go.

22. But the land to which he sailed belonged to the Spaniards, and Sir Walter and his men had to fight many times with them. They could get no gold at all, and King James was so angry that he said Raleigh must be beheaded.

23. Everybody thought this was very cruel and mean, because the King only did it to please the King of Spain; but once more he was brought to the Tower of London, and in a few days the soldiers led him out and he was beheaded.

24. Sir Walter was not afraid to die, but took up the axe and felt the edge to see if it was sharp. Then the man sent to behead him fell down on his knees and begged Sir Walter not to blame him.

25. The King did many bad things during his reign, but this was one of the worst.

### 19.—The Royal Oak

1. Before Charles the Second was crowned he had to fight a good many battles.

2. After one of the fights, in which Charles's army was completely beaten, he had to fly for his life.

3. He was very nearly caught several times, for there were parties of soldiers all over the fields and woods in search of him.

4. Charles wandered about alone for several days, hiding himself in the thick bushes and living on the fruits and berries he could find in the fields and hedges.

5. One day he saw two of the soldiers who were looking for him coming near, him from different sides, so that he could not get away without being seen.

6. He was very frightened, but at last he got up into an oak tree growing near



THE ROYAL OAK.

where he was and hid himself among the thick branches, which were covered with leaves.

7. After some time the soldiers went

on without having any thought that the King was so near.

8. As the King wandered about, half dead with hunger and fright, he was met by a man who took him to his house in the woods and kept him safe for some days by employing him as a wood-chopper.

9. He finally escaped to France with a lady as her servant, and stayed there until recalled to England as King.

## **20.—The Black Hole of Calcutta**

1. India is a large country more than twelve times the size of England, Scotland, and Ireland put together.

2. Most of the people there have very dark skins, and the languages they speak sound very strange.

3. Savage tigers prowl amongst the bushes and long grass, great snakes dangle down from the trees, and elephants run in herds through the great forests.



4. India now belongs to the English, is governed by English people, and guarded by English soldiers. But many years ago there were only a few Englishmen scattered about in the country. They lived there in order to sell English things to the Indians. There were a great many Frenchmen there too, trying to do better than the English.

5. When a war arose between the English and the French at home, the French in India made up their minds to drive all the English from the country.

6. Many of the English lived in a rich level plain called Bengal, through which the great river Ganges flows, and most of them lived near a very strong fort called Fort William. This fort is now in the great city of Calcutta, which has been built around it.

7. The old ruler of Bengal died, and the new ruler was a young man, Dowlah, who believed that the English had stored

up in Fort William a very great deal of money.

8. When the war between the English and the French began, the young man helped the French; for he hated the English, who were keeping inside their fort a kinsman whom he wanted to kill.

9. It was a very great pity that the men who lived near the fort did not all act together and agree what to do. There were some ships not far off, with English sailors in them; but the captains did not act like men, and seemed as if they did not know what to do.

10. Dowlah's guns began firing at the fort, and the English soldiers inside made a gallant fight.

11. But many of them got thirsty, for it was very hot, and they ran to some barrels of spirits and got drunk and stupid.

12. At last Dowlah's men with some ladders climbed the wall, and the

miserable drunken soldiers ran to a gate to get away.

13. Then all Dowlah's army poured into the fort through this gate, and Dowlah called for the chief Englishman.

14. "Give me all the money you have hoarded up," said Dowlah.

15. "There is only a little," said the Englishman; and that was the truth. But Dowlah would not believe him, and told him and the hundred and forty-five others that he would keep them in prison until they paid him the money.

16. In the fort was a room with only two little windows. Into this room the hundred and forty-six Englishmen were driven like cattle. All were pushed close together, and still some were outside. These were forced in with the points of swords, and the door was locked.

17. The night was very hot, and soon all except those close to the windows began to fight for air.

18. Outside one of the windows was

an old Indian slave, and he got a little water in a skin, which he put through the bars of the window.

19. Then the furious men inside fought for this water, while some soldiers outside,



THE FURIOUS MEN INSIDE FOUGHT FOR THIS WATER.

not so kind as the old slave, laughed at their torments.

20. Many went mad, and when morning came a hundred and twenty-three had died. When the door was at last opened the twenty-three that tottered

out had so altered that they scarcely knew each other. Some were so weak that they had to be carried.

21. This room has become famous as the Black Hole of Calcutta, and the story made the other Englishmen in India so angry with cruel Dowlah that they marched against him with a brave man at their head named Robert Clive.

22. Clive defeated Dowlah's army and took away his country from him. Ever since that time Bengal has belonged to England. Dowlah fled away, and was at last murdered in prison.

## 21.—Wolfe

1. The part of America called Canada was first taken by the French, who held it for many years.

2. But in one of the great wars with France the English leaders thought they would try to take it from the French.

3. The chief men at the War Office

sent for the generals, one after the other, to ask their advice.

4. One said it was impossible, another that it would be difficult, and so on.

5. But when the youngest general in the army, who was named Wolfe, was asked, he only said, "I will do it or die."

6. Wolfe was placed at the head of the army, which got safely across the sea and near to the chief town of Canada.

7. Quebec stands on a flat plain at the top of some high cliffs which rise very steeply from the river.

8. Wolfe tried several times to find a way up the rocks, but failed ; and he and many of his men fell sick.

9. At last a sort of path was found ; and though it was known that the French had guards all along the edge of the cliffs, Wolfe thought he could get his men up in the night and surprise them.

10. The ships sailed away as if Wolfe had given up the fight, but only went far enough down the river to be out of sight.

11. When the night was very dark, the soldiers were ordered to get into the ships' boats, and they went in them back to the cliffs near Quebec.



THE CLIFFS WERE VERY HARD TO CLIMB.

12. Everything was kept very quiet, and the men landed without being found out.

13. The cliffs were very hard to climb ; but at last, by holding on to the bushes, they reached the top.

14. In the morning the French were alarmed to find the English soldiers so near, but they bravely attacked them.

15. After a severe fight the English began to get the better of it, but Wolfe was badly wounded.

16. Just before he died he heard the words, " They run, they run."

17. " Who run ? " he asked ; and when he was told that it was the French, he said, " God be praised ! I shall die in peace ! "

18. The brave man's work was done, for soon after the whole of Canada was in the hands of the English.

## 22.—Casabianca

1. Egypt is about half way to India, and it was only about fifty years after



the Black Hole of Calcutta that we were fighting again with the French people.

2. Their leader was Napoleon, and he made up his mind to land his armies in Egypt, and when he had taken that country, to go on to India and take it away from the English.

3. England had a brave sailor, Nelson, who said that he would follow Napoleon and take away his ships, so that he could neither get back to France nor go on to India.

4. When Nelson got to Egypt he saw the ships of Napoleon all in a line near the shore, and he sailed his ships close to the French ships.

5. There was a fearful thunder of cannon, and crashing of great cannon balls into the sides of the ships.

6. On one of Napoleon's ships called the *Orient* there was an officer who had to tell the men how and when to fire their guns. He had his little boy with him—

a brave little fellow, just like Nelson when a boy.

7. Before the battle began, the little boy's father had told him to stay in one place until he should tell him to leave, thinking that there his little son would be out of danger. The father went away to see to his guns, and the fight went on—beginning in the afternoon, and going on into the evening.

8. It became dark, and little Casabianca could see ships blazing up around him, masts and sails falling into the water, and sometimes whole ships getting full of water and sinking.

9. No father came to tell him that he might leave his post, although the little fellow waited. Cannon balls and bullets fell all round him, and the sailors on board were being dreadfully hurt, and sometimes killed by the shots and falling timbers.

10. Sometimes darkness covered everything, and then some blazing

ship lit up the sky, and he could see men clinging to bits of masts or planks, and boats full of men trying to get away from some sinking ship.



CASABIANCA.

11. On the *Orient* they kept a great deal of powder, and suddenly Casabianca heard the dreadful cry, "The ship is on fire."

12. Men rushed up from below, and from all parts of the ship, and crowded into the boats to get away.

13. "Father, dear father," shouted the boy; but no father came. He was lying dead below. The men cried to the boy, "Come with us"; but he replied, "I cannot go. I have promised my father to stay."

14. "Come, while there is time," shouted the men, but the boy stood firm.

15. The flames grew brighter, nearer, and hotter, and he cried, "My father! Must I stay?" But nothing was heard except the roaring of the fire, the splashing of the water, and the thunder of the cannon.

16. Suddenly fierce flames leaped out from the sides of the vessel and flashed into the air high above it. The *Orient* burst into a thousand pieces, for the flames had reached the powder.

17. The dark sea and sky were lighted

up by the glare of the flames, and so terrified. were all that saw it that for ten minutes no gun was fired. Casabianca had perished, but his brave deed has made him loved for many years to come.

18. Napoleon's ships were destroyed, and he could neither get home nor sail to India. This battle on the sea all through the dark night was known as the Battle of the Nile.

### 23.—Puffing Billy

1. About one hundred years ago there lived in a little village near Newcastle a poor man named Stephenson.

2. He worked on the bank of a coal-pit, minding the engine that drew up the coal from the pit.

3. His wages were very small, and as there were six children besides the mother, it was often hard work to find food for them.

4. None of the children went to school, but were sent to work as soon as they were big enough to do anything.

5. George, the second son, was a



WHILST MINDING COWS IN THE FIELD HE TRIED TO MAKE MODELS.

bright little chap, and took his father's dinner every day, and used to sit and watch the engine working whilst his father had his food.

6. The engine and boiler were wonder-

ful things to the boy, and whilst minding cows in the field for a farmer he tried to make models of them out of clay or wood.

7. As he got older he went to work with his father, and when eighteen years of age he was placed in charge of an engine by himself.

8. George did not waste his time in the evenings, but went to a night school and learned to read, write, and do some little arithmetic.

9. Up to this time no one had found out how to make an engine that would move from place to place.

10. George Stephenson thought he would try to make such an engine, and worked very hard for some time with his son Robert.

11. At last, after many attempts, they made an engine which would run along rails, and they called it Puffing Billy.

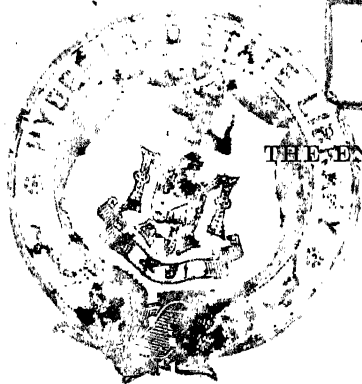
12. Shortly after this a prize was

offered by the people who were making a railway from Liverpool to Manchester.

13. The Stephensons built an engine which they called the Rocket, and sent it to be tried with the others.

14. There were lots of engines, but they all broke down except the Rocket, which went along merrily dragging a coach full of people.

15. After this railways were made all over the country, and father and son were very busy in making engines for them, and both became rich men.



NOT TO BE ISSUED

THE END